TOLCHEL'NIKOV, Yu.S.

Indirect inte pretation indications for soils of the forest zone. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 97 no.6:539-541 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

TOLCHEL'NIKOV, Yu.S.

New formations of calcium sulfates and carbonates in the sandy soils of deserts. Pochvovedenie no.6:88-96 Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR.
(Kara Kum--Soils--Composition) (Sulfates) (Carbonates)

S/035/62/000/011/057/079
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Tolchel'nikov, Yu. S.

TITLE: The role of soils in deciphering landscapes of arid zones on aerial photos

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 18, abstract 11G138 (In collection: "Primeneniye aerometodov v landshaftn. issled.", Moscow - Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1961, 156 - 160)

TEXT: On territories with dense vegetation covers the landscape image on aerial photographs is almost completely conditioned by vegetation; therefore, in deciphering soils, hydrological conditions and geological structure, indirect signs are used, i.e., vegetation cover and country relief. In steppe and dry steppe zones the image of individual elements of a landscape is conditioned by the integrated effect of soil and grass. In desert zones in summer months the tint of image of many landscapes is almost completely determined by specific features of the soil, its spectral brightness. The properties of the soil cover are closely correlated with all landscape components. On aerial photographs of a

Card 1/2

The role of soils in deciphering landscapes of...

S/035/62/000/011/057/079
A001/A101

desert zone, peculiarities in the structure of many landscapes are distinctly seen on account of differences in soil cover. Soils as signs for deciphering play an important role also in studying each individual component of the landscape. So they outline various forms of microrelief in all details. Depressions, cavities and other forms of microrelief, 5 - 10 cm deep, are distinctly reflected on aerial photographs on account of differences in the content of humus and moisture of soils of different types. Soils serve as one of indicators of ground waters. There are 18 references.

R. Vol'pe

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SOV/11-59-11-11/18

AUTHORS: Belonogova, I.N. and Tolchel'nikov, Yu.S.

TITLE: On the Dependence of the Spectral Luminosity of Minerals on the Degree of Dispersion

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 98-101, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the results of a study of the dependence of the spectral luminosity of minerals on the degree of dispersion of their particles. Similar tests have already been made on powdered colored glass by Z.V. Zhidkova, O.P. Girin and B.I. Stepanov. The spectral reflecting capacity of quartz, microcline, garnet and epidote was determined by measuring the spectral luminosity factor $R_\lambda = f(\lambda)$ on the universal FM type photometer. The study of the plotted curves of spectral luminosity (Figure 1) showed that these curves sharply differed from each other. The maximum reflection

Card 1/2

On the Dependence of the Spectral Luminosity of Minerals on the Degree of Dispersion

of garnet was in the spectrum part 630-670, epidot 520-540 and microline - 600 - 660 μ. The reflection capucity of quartz remained unchanged for the entire measured part of the spectrum. It was found that the spectral luminosity of a mineral increased with the degree of its crushing. The maximum reflection for dark-colored minerals is obtained with samples crushed into particles of less than 100 μ dimension. There are 1 set of graphs, 1 table and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Moskva (Laboratory of Aeromethods of the AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1958

TOLCHEL'NIKOV, Yu. S. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Application of aerial methods in studies of the soil covering of northern Kazakhstan." Len, 1959. 20 pp (Len Order of Lenin State Univ im A. A. Zhdanov), 200 copies (KL, 52-59, 119)

Tolchel'nikov, Yu.S.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4315
SOV/7-5-9

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Laboratoriya aerometodov

Trudy, tom 9 (Transactions of the Laboratory of Aerial Methods, USSR Academy of Sciences, vol. 9) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1960. 357 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,700 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: V.V. Sharkov, Candidate of Geography; Ed. of Publishing House: D.M. Kudritskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.Ye. Zendel'.

PURPOSE: This volume is intended for geographers, geologists, geodesists, and photogrammetrists.

COVERAGE: This collection of 23 articles contains studies of the earth's surface, structure, and geological formations by means of aerial photography. The authors discuss the principles, methods and techniques used in aerial surveying to determine such factors as the petrographic composition of the soil through the measurement of the spectral brightness of surfaces, the geological structure of underwater areas through recorded photographic images, the geological composition and geomorphological structure of underlying layers through the analysis of surface plant coverings, the trends and characteristics of recent tectonic movements through the study of surface features traced photographically

Brief Communications

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

TOLCHEL'NIKOV, Yu.S.

Reflecting power of basic soil types. Trudy Lab.aeromet. 7: 302-306 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR.
(Soils) (Reflection (Optics))

TOLCHEL'NIKOV, Yu.S.

Soils of steppe depressions in northern Kazakhstan [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.5:22-33 My '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Kazakhstan--Soils)

TOLCHEL'NIKOV, Yu.S., kand.biol.nauk

"Mineral roots" in desert soils. Priroda 49 no.10:84-85 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Kara Kum--Roots (Botany))

L 10197-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS--AFFTC/ASD--JD/HW-2

ACCESSION NR: AP3000030 S/0056/63/044/005/1437/1441 64 62

AUTHOR: Levintov, I. I.; Okorokov, V. V.; Smotryayev, V. A.; Tolchenkov, D. L.; Trostin, I. S.

TITLE: Gross structure of the neutron energy spectrum[19] and polarization in (d, n) reactions on nuclei of intermediate mass

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiziki, v. 44, no. 5, 1963, 1437-1441

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectra, gross structures, stripping reactions, neutron polarization

ABSTRACT: With an aim at obtaining data on gross structures in stripping reactions involving neutrons, a study was made of the spectra of neutrons produced in (d, n) reactions on neutral Co, Fe, Ni, and Cu nuclei, for deuteron energies of 12.1 plus or minus 0.4 MeV and for a neutron emission angle 10° in the laboratory system. Proof that the narrow levels forming a group with a gross peak actually have the same spin and parity would be of particular importance for a check on nuclei formed in specific stripping reactions. To this end, the

Card 1/2 Inst. Theoretical and Experimental Physics

polarization and angular distribution of neutrons of the main gross peaks were also investigated for the Co(d,n)Ni and Fe (d, n) reactions. A time-of-flight technique was used with a multichannel time analyzer of nanosecond range, operating on a vernier-scale principle. A distinct gross structure was found to be present in the neutron spectra. Whereas the proton spectra of Schiffer et al (Phys. Rev. v. 115, 427, 1959) contain several peaks of approximately the same height, the neutron spectra obtained here contain along with peaks of comparatively small height one peak with height several times that of the others. Some relation is found between the extent to which the proton shells are opulated and the intensity of the proton spectra. The polarization angle was found to be about 11 and 7% for the Co(d,n)Ni and Fe(d,n)Ni reactions, respectively, and the angular momentum of the captured proton was greater than or equal to 3. On the whole, the obtained experimental data agree with the views on the existence of gross peaks in the neutron spectra from the (d, n) reactions for which definite quantum numbers can be assigned. "The authors express their deep gratitude to the cyclotron crew of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics for the faultless operation of the accelerator and to V. S. Repin, I. V. Malyutin, and I. I. Mitrofanov for aid in the measurements."
Original article has 4 figures.

Card 2/3 2

KATS, A.L., doktor geograf.nauk; KNYAZEVA, V.I.; TOKUNOVA, A.I.

Objective forecasting of the mean value of H_{500} of the synoptic period. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 2:32-36 F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. TSentral'nyy institut prognozov.

OKOROKOV, V.V.; TOLCHENKO, D.L.

Fast-neutron spectrometer. Prib.i tekh.eksp. 10 no.5: 53-57 S-O '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR, Moskva. Submitted July 21, 1964.

LEVINTOV, I.I.; OKOROKOV, V.V.; SMOTRYAYEV, V.A.; TOLCHENKOV, D.L.; TROSTIN, I.S.

Gross structure of the neutron energy spectrum and neutron polarization in (d,n) reactions on nuclei of intermediate atomic weight. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 44 no.5:1437-1441 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki.
(Nuclear reactions) (Neutrons--Spectra)

L 28054-66 EWA(h)/EWT(l)/EWI(m)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) WW

ACC NR: AP5027007 SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/005/0053/0057

AUTHOR: Okorokov, V.V.; Tolchenkov, D. L.

ORG: Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics of GKAE, Moscow (Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki)

TITLE: Fast neutron spectrometer

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1965, 53-57

TOPIC TAGS: neutron spectrometry, fast neutron, cyclotron

ABSTRACT: A fast neutron time-of-flight spectrometer system was described including the operation of a multichannel analyzer of "vernier" type. The time analyzer was designed for operations in the nanosecond range. The cyclotron of the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics was used as a source of neutron bursts. No stabilization was provided for the amplitude and the high frequency of the cyclotron accelerating voltage. The preliminary tests showed that the complicated cyclotron stabilization can be successfully replaced by an appropriate adjustment of the time analyzer to the operation at the pulse-modulated high-frequency accelerating voltage. The analyzer circuit, the "vernier" method and the time-scale device (expressing the nanosecond intervals in microseconds) were described in the previous papers (PTE, 1961, no. 6

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.283.078

69 and Atomnaya Energiya, 1958, 5, 135). The present article deals only with changes which were applied to the spectrometer circuit. This circuit, including a 6-cascade arrangement, pulse-control oscillator, vernier, HF-modulator, scintillation counter, time recording analyzer, coincidence circuit and other circuit elements, was described by a block-diagram. Another block-diagram illustrated the time converter circuit. The voltage oscillations and the voltage curve shapes checked at different points of the neutron spectrometer were graphically represented. The circuit of the pulse control oscillator with a pulse forming tube of 6LIP-type was also illustrated. This device forming 3 to 3.5 micro-second pulses was placed inside the cyclotron not far from one of its dees. Finally, the performance of the spectrometer was illustrated by a curve showing the spectrum of neutrons from reaction of $O^{18}(d, n) F^{17}$. Orig. art. has: 5 diagrams.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 21July 65 / ORIG REF: 011 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

OKOROKOV, V.V.; TOLCHENKOV, D.L.

Time analyzer. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.2:76-80 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electron apparatus and appliances)

ACCESSION NR: AP4037625 S/0145/64/000/003/0022/0028

AUTHOR: Tolchennikov, P. P. (Senior lecturer)

TITLE: A graphical solution of axially symmetric problems in the theory of elasticity

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964, 22-28

TOPIC TAGS: elasticity theory, axially symmetric problem, Lame Gadolin problem, analytical mechanics

ABSTRACT: The following axially symmetric problems were investigated: the Lame-Gadolin problem; the stressed state of a thick-walled sphere and of a rapidly rotating disc; the bending moments in circular and annular plates. All were solved by graphical solution of the boundary problem for the second-order differential equation

$$y'' + \frac{n}{x} y' = F(x) \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037625

For the majority of problems

$$y(a) = q;\ y(b) = p, \qquad (2)$$

where $b > a$, and n is a constant. The solutions, obtained in nondimensional units, provides a nomogram for the appropriate axially symmetric problem for any given numerical values. General and particular solutions were obtained; in the particular case, the solution for the majority of problems is reduced to one of the following functions: $y(x) = 0$; $y(x) = x^2$, and $y(x) = \ln x$, for which graphs are easily constructed. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 17 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Irkutskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Irkutsk Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 25Nov61 DATE ACQ: 09Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,SS NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

TOLCHENNIKOV, P.P.

Solving axially symmetric problems of the theory of elasticity. Izv. vy s.uch.zav.; stroi. i arkhit. 5 no.4:28-30 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Irkutskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Elasticity)

TOLCHENNIKOV, V. (Kaspiysk, Dagestanskaya ASSR)

A line-voltage fed flashtube. Radio no.7:53 Jl '62.
(MIRA 16:6)
(Photography, Flashlight--Equipment and supplies)

TOLCHENNIKOVA, A.M.

The past and present of the "Lapki" microdistrict of Kiev.
Geog. abstr. no.5:10-20 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

TOLCHENNIKOVA, K.

Preserving the rare plant edelweiss. Ukr. bot. zhur. 19 no.2:87 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Carpathian Mountain region—Edelweiss)

BUDAGOVSKIY, M.T., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; TOLCHENOV, B.N., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby.

Portable oxygen-aerosol apparatus. Voen.-med. zhur. no.1:90-92 Ja '59.
(OXYGEN, ther. use (MIRA 12:3)
portable appar. for aerosol ther. (Rus))

TOLCHENOV, B. N., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby; VALEYEV, G. Kh., starshiy leytenant meditsinskoy sluzhby

Electrophoretic examination of protein fractions of the blood serum in rheumatic fever in young subjects. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:28-30 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(BLOOD PROTEINS) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(ELECTROPHORESIS)

17(8) SOV/177-58-1-21/25

AUTHORS: Budagovskiy, M.T, and Tolchenov, B.N., Lieutenant-Colonels of the Medical Corps

TITLE: Equipment of an Oxygen-Aerosol Ward in Garrison Hospitals (Oborudovaniye kislorodno-aerosol'noy palaty v garnizonnom gospitale)

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 1, pp 85 - 87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes an oxygen-aerosol installation for wards of garrison hospitals. An aviation KP-18-type oxygen device is used for the economical consumption of oxygen and, if necessary, for the application of a mixture of oxygen and air by the continuous method to relieve labored breathing and unconsciousness. Combined oxygen and aerosol is

Card 1/2

Equipment of an Oxygen-Aerosol Ward in Garrison Hospitals

adinistered via a universal mask (Figure 5). While inhaling, the labored breathing is relaxed. The oxygen-aerosol equipment can be installed in any garrison hospital. There are 4 photographs and 1 diagram.

BUDAGOVSKIY, M.T., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; TOLCHENOV, B.N., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby

Equipment of an oxygen-aerosol ward in a garrison hospital. Voen. med. zhur. no.1:85-87 Ja '58 (MIRA 12:7)

(MEDICINE, MILITARY AND NAVAL, same)
(AEROSOL, same)
(OXYGEN, same)

ZAK, Kh.Z., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; TRESKUNOV, K.A., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby; TOLCHENOV, B.N., mayor med. sluzhby.

Clinical aspects of acute dystrophy of the liver. Voen.med.zhur. no.3:89-90 Mr '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(LIVER--DISEASES)

TOLCHENOV, Trofim Vasil'yevich[deceased]; GORDON, Kh.I., red.; KATASHOVA, R.I., red.

[Establishing work norms in an enterprise] Normirovanie truda na predpriiatii. Moskva, Ekonomika, 1964. 215 p. (MIRA 17:11)

TOLCHENOVA, G.A.

Cytoarchitectonic state of the visual cortex of the cerebral hemispheres in dogs deprived of four distance receptors. Vest. LGU 19 no.15:152-154 '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

OKOROKOV, V.V.; TOLCHENKOV, D.L.

Neutron spectra and angular distributions in (d, n) reactions involving nuclei of medium atomic weight. IAd. fiz. 1 no.3:448-451 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut teoreticheskoy i eksperimental'noy fiziki Gosudarstvennogo komiteta po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.

AID Nr. 991-4 17 June

TOLCHENKOV, D. L.

A NEW TIME ANALYZER (USSR)

Okorkov, V. V., and D. L. Tolchenkov. Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 2, Mar-Apr 1963, 76-80. S/120/63/000/002/018/041

The development of a 160-channel time analyzer with a minimum channel width of 0.2 μsec and a recording ability of several pulses per cycle was reported recently. The equipment has been in use for approximately one year and during this time has proved to be reliable. The utilization of new circuits -- a phasing-in circuit, a fast commutator cut-off circuit, and a time-base master oscillator -- permitted the reduction in minimum width. The device operates as follows: an initiating pulse actuates the master oscillator, whose output is a train of narrow pulses with a period of 0.8 μsec. synchronized by means of a crystal-controlled oscillator and whose operating frequency is 10 Mc. The slow commutator is also triggered by the initiating pulse. This pulse can be delayed by the appropriate circuit, which is necessary during an analysis of various portions of time spectra. The

Card 1/2

signal being investigated is applied to a phasing circuit simultaneously with the pulses. Consequently, the phased-in signal actuates a fast commutator, the cells of which fire at intervals of 0.2 μsec. The cutoff of the fast commutator is a special circuit whose output is a train of current pulses with a period of 0.2 μsec. This "cut-off" circuit is controlled by pulses with a period of 0.8 μsec. Finally, a matrix coincidence circuit separates the pulses from fast as well as slow commutators and transmits them to a counter. By use of the device described the (n, γ) reaction on the nuclei of Cd, Pt, Os, Pa, Mo, and U were investigated. The experiments were carried out with channel widths of 2 and 4 μsec. An analysis of statically distributed pulses made at a channel width of 0.2 μsec showed the signal spread to be less than 1%.

[GS]

S/903/62/000/000/043/044
B102/B234

AUTHORS: Okorokov, V. V., Tolchenkov, D. L.

TITLE: Investigation of the (n,γ) reactions on Cd, Pd, Os, and Mo

SOURCE: Yadernyye reaktsii pri malykh i srednikh energiyakh; trudy Vtoroy Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, iyul' 1960 g. Ed. by A. S. Davydov and others. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 552-561

TEXT: Targets of Cd, Pd, Os and Mo were exposed to neutron pulses (1-15 ev, 3-4 μsec duration) obtained from the cyclotron of the ITEF AN SSSR. The γ-rays emitted on neutron capture were recorded by a NaI(Tl) detector plus ФЭУ-15С (FEU-1BS) photomultiplier, which, together with the targetwere enclosed by a shield of lead + boric acid. The neutron energy was determined by the time-of-flight method. The pulses from the multiplier were fed to a cathode follower (also inside the shield) and thereupon amplified, subjected to pulse-height discrimination and fed into a 160-channel time analyzer. Calibration measurements were made with a Po-Be source and U^{238} radiative neutron resonance capture. The Cd resonance spectrum was investigated with a Cd-Pt target (5 mm Cd + 2 mm Pt) and the following reson-

Card 1/2

ances were observed: 11.9 ev (Pt), 19.6 ev (Pt), 27.7 ev (Cd); Pd has resonance at 3.1, 11.68, 13.05, 24.8, 32.3, 55, 78 and 90 ev, Os at 6.73, 8.95, 10.3, 12.6, 18.8, 22, 27.9 ev and Mo at 4.35, 12.2, 19.2, 21.7, 45.0, 71.8, and 133 ev. In all cases thresholds and intensities were determined by carrying out measurements with gamma energy groups with certain $E_{\gamma min}$ 2, 4.4, 6.5, and 7.5 Mev. The (n,γ) method proved to be very sensitive; the very weak resonances 4.35, 12.2, 19.2 and 21.7 ev of Mo were observed for the first time. There are 9 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

TOLCHENNIKOV, P.P., starshiy prepodavatel'

Graphic solution of axisymmetric problems in the theory of elasticity. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.3:22-28 '64.

1. Irkutskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

[redacted], P. F.

The problem of general disarmament; lecture. Moskva Pravda. 1947. 23 p.
(49-2, 344)

Microfilm JX-8

Vooruzhennaya Bor!Ba Koreyskogo Naroda Za Svoyu Svobodu I Nezavisimost' (Korean People's armed Fight For Personal Freedom and Independence) Obsor Voyennykh Deystviy. 1Yun' 1950 G-1Yun' 1952 G. Moskva, Voyennoye Izd-vo, 1952.
111P.

SO: 53L/5
150
.T6

TOLCHEEOV, T.

Time study of labor processes. Sots.trud no.9:75-91 [illegible] '62.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Time study)

TOLCHENOV, Trofim Vasil'yevich; IVANOV, S.M., red.; NAZAROVA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Establishing work norms in an enterprise] Normirovanie truda na predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1961. 18 p. (Narodnyi universitet kul'tury: Fakul'tet tekhniko-ekonomicheskii, no.7)
(MIRA 14:11)

(Production standards)

TOLCHENOV, T. V.

Teknicheskoe normirovanie slesarnykh, sborochnykh i razmetochnykh rabot. Moskva, Oborongiz, 1944. 181 p. illus., fold, tab., diagrs.

Bibliography: p (182)

DLC: TJ1315. T6

SO: Technical standartization of fitting, assembling and marking work.)

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953.

TOLCHENOV, Trofim Vasil'yevich,; LETNEV, B.Ya., red.; ZUBRILINA, Z.P.,tekhn. red.

[Setting standards for repair operations; manual for the training of time-study engineers for agricultural equipment repair shops] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie remontnykh rabot; posobie dlia podgotovki normirovshchikov sel'skokhoziaistvennykh remontnykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 311 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Agricultural machinery--Repairing)
(Time study)

TOLCHENOV, T. V.

Teknicheskoe normirovanie stanochnykh i slesarno-sborochnykh rabot. Izd. 2, pererab. i dopoln. Moskva, Mashgiz, (1950?) 451 p.

(Technical standartization of machine-tool operations and of fitting and of fitting and assembling work.)

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1953

TOLCHENOV,T.V., inzhener-mekhanik; NOVIKOV, V.F., inzhener, retsenzent; SHAKHNAZAROV, M.M., dotsent, redaktor; TIKHONOV, A.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical standardization of machining, fitting and assembling operations] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie stanochnykh i slesarno-sborochnykh rabot. Pod red. M.M.Shakhnazarova. Izd. 3-e, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1956. 399 p. (MLRA 9:9)

(Machine-shop practice) (Time study)
(Motion study)

TOLCHENOV, T. V.

VLASOV, V.P.

An inadequate textbook ("Technical standardization in machine construction", T.V.Tolchenov. Reviewed by V.P.Vlassov). Vest.mash.34 no.12:99 D '54. (MLRA 8:2)

1. Nachal'nik issledovatel'skoy sektsii tekhnicheskogo normirovaniya Zavoda ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya imeni 15-letiya LKSMU.
(Machinery--Construction)

TOLCHENOV, T. V.

Tekhnologicheskoe normirovanie v mashinostroenii [Technical standardization in machine construction]. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1953. 48 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 7 No 2 May 1954.

TOICHENOV, T. V.

Technology

Technical standardisation of machining, fitting and assembling operations. Izd. 2, pererab. i dop Moskva, Mashgiz, 1950

Monthly List of Russian Accessions Library of Congress October, 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

TOLCHENOV, Yu.M.; CHAYKOVSKIY, V.G.

Corona counters of slow neutrons; review. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.6:5-12 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

05435
SOV/120-59-3-6/46

AUTHORS: Dmitriyev, A. B., Tolchenov, Yu. M., Filatov, A. I., and Chaykovskiy, V. G

TITLE: Corona Counters of Strongly ionising particles (Koronnyye schetchiki sil'noioniziruyushchikh chastits)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 3, pp 35-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a number of corona counters designed on the basis of the work reported in Refs 3 and 4. The SAT-7 α - particle counter is shown in Fig 3. It consists of a glass envelope with a ferrochrome ring. A 10÷11 μ thick mica plate is attached to this ring and forms the end-window of the counter. The ring serves as the output contact for the metallic cathode which is evaporated onto the glass and the mica. The anode is in the form of a hemisphere 1 mm in diameter (in Fig 3, 1 is the glass envelope, 3 is the anode, 4 is the cathode, 5 is the ferrochrome ring, and 6 is the mica window). The SAT-8 counter is designed to measure the intensity of beams of strongly ionising particles. Its

Card 1/4

Corona Counters of Strongly Ionising Particles

cathode is in the form of a metallic cap made from ferrochrome which carries a mica window 3 ÷ 4 μ thick and 4 mm in diameter. The anode is similar to that in the SAT-7. The slow neutron counter SNM-9 has the usual cylindrical geometry. Its cathode has a diameter of 18 mm and is made of stainless steel. The element sensitive to slow neutrons is a layer of amorphous boron deposited on the inner surface of the cathode. The thickness of this layer is greater than the range of the products of the reaction B^{10} (nα) Li^{7}. All the three counters are filled with a mixture of neon with a small admixture of argon (not greater than 2%). The corona noise usually does not exceed 5 mV in SAT-7 15 mV in SNM-9 and 25 mV in SAT-8 counters and can be easily cut off with a suitable discriminator. The maximum amplitude of the working pulses is 100 ÷ 300 mV which corresponds to a gas amplification coefficient of about 1000 ÷ 3000. Fig 5 shows the dependence of the

Corona Counters of Strongly Ionising Particles

α - particle pulses and noise on the supply voltage in the case of the SAT-7 counter. Best results are obtained with a load of 5 x $10^8 \div 1.10^9$ ohm. With such load resistances, the voltage ranges are 450÷1000 and 700 ÷ 2500 volts for the SAT-8 and the SNM-9 counters respectively. The plateau slope is practically zero. In the case of the SAT-7 counter a 1 Meg resistance is sufficient and the length of the plateau is 300 ÷ 450 volts. The counters have a resolving time of about 1 μ sec. The efficiencies are as follows:- SAT-7, 25 ÷ 30% (uncollimated 5 Mev alpha particles), SAT-8, 100% (uncollimated 2 Mev alpha particles), SNM-9, 0.25% (thermal neutrons).

L. S. Eyg, L. K. Pyatibokov, V. I. Vinogradov, V. I. Popov, V. T. Fedoseyev, V. N. Korneyev and L. A. Fomina are thanked for their assistance.

05435
SOV/120-59-3-6/46

Corona Counters of Strongly Ionising Particles

There are 7 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet (1 a translation from English), and 3 English.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

Card 4/4

TOLCHENOV, Yu.M.; CHAYKOVSKIY, V.G.

Gas discharge detector of gamma radiation with logarithmic sensitivity. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 6 no.1:51-52 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Nuclear counters)
(Gamma rays)

TOLCHENOV, Yu.M.

Effect of the background of gamma radiation on the gas amplification coefficient in a proportional counter. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.3:38-41 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:10)
(Nuclear counters) (Gamma rays)

ACCESSION NR: AP4006812 S/0120/63/000/006/0005/0012

AUTHOR: Tolchenov, Yu. M.; Chaykovskiy, V. G.

TITLE: Corona counters for slow neutrons

SOURCE: Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1963, 5-12

TOPIC TAGS: corona counter, neutron detector, slow neutron, radiation measurement, neutron counter, neutron detection, slow neutron counter

ABSTRACT: A short description of Soviet-make corona counters is offered. Their advantages over proportional counters are seen as: (1) High gas-amplification factor not much affected by variations in the supply voltage; (2) Stable operation in the presence of a strong gamma-radiation background; (3) High thermal stability. Table 1 in Enclosure 1 gives the fundamental characteristics of the counters; Table 2 presents schematic data for the circuit diagram shown in Enclosure 2. The high gas-amplification factor of the corona

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4006812

counters permits using low-sensitivity (30-50 mv) recording devices. It is claimed that corona counters can replace proportional counters in most applications. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 3 formulas, and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Jan63 DATE ACQ: 24Jan64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NS NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 002

Card 2/4

TOLKACHEV, N.A.

Experimental studies of normal stresses of frost heaving of soils. [Trudy] NII osn. no.52:91-116 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

20680

S/120/61/000/001/014/062
E032/E114

26.2246

AUTHORS: Tolchenov, Yu.M., and Chaykovskiy, V.G.

TITLE: A Gas Discharge Gamma-Ray Detector With a Logarithmic Sensitivity

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.1, pp.51-52

TEXT: The detector (counter) is in the form of a two-electrode gas discharge system with a strongly nonuniform electric field. The counter can be filled with any of the non-self-quenching gases normally used in Geiger counters. Fig.1 shows the arrangement for the recording of γ-rays by the corona counter. A voltmeter which measures the potential difference between the electrodes is connected in parallel with the counter. In the simplest case, an electrostatic voltmeter can be employed. If the applied voltage exceeds the voltage necessary to initiate the corona discharge, and the load resistance R is greater than or equal to 10^9 ohm, then in the absence of ionizing radiation the voltmeter will indicate a constant voltage V_s. The introduction of a γ-radiation leads to an increase in the current through the counter, and consequently the voltage indicated by the voltmeter

Card 1/ 6

S/120/61/000/001/014/062
E032/E114

A Gas Discharge Gamma-Ray Detector With a Logarithmic Sensitivity

changes by, say, ΔV. ΔV depends logarithmically on the intensity of the γ-radiation, and its magnitude reaches 100 volts or more when the intensity changes by an order of magnitude. Qualitatively, the operation of the counter can be described as follows. When the applied voltage is less than V_s, the counter operates as a proportional counter. Under these conditions the volt-ampere characteristics are as shown schematically in Fig.3. In the absence of γ-radiation the volt-ampere characteristic has the form of a rapidly rising curve which for $V > V_s$ goes over into the usual characteristic of a corona discharge, which is not very dependent on the γ-ray intensity. The dotted lines in Fig.3 show the dynamic characteristics of the counter for various applied voltages and loads ($R_1 > R_2$). The introduction of γ-radiation leads to the displacemet of the working point from A to B (or from A' to B', etc.) and the current passing through the circuit changes from i_i to some value i which is determined by the γ-ray intensity. At the same time, the anode potential decreases by $\Delta V = V - V_s$. The new position of the working

S/120/61/000/001/014/062
E032/E114

A Gas Discharge Gamma-Ray Detector With a Logarithmic Sensitivity

point (B') corresponds to the proportional region. Two factors influence the change in the current, namely, an increase in the γ-ray intensity gives rise to an increase in the current, but on the other hand this increase in the current in the proportional region reduces the gas amplification coefficient (Tolchenov, Ref.2). As a result, the dependence of ΔV on the γ-ray intensity is logarithmic. As can be seen from Fig.3, the higher the supply voltage the lower the load resistance R and the higher the upper working limit of the instrument. Fig.2 shows the change in the anode voltage ΔV as a function of the γ-ray intensity (r/hr) for different values of R (ohms) as shown. These results were obtained with a cylindrical counter, 26 mm in diameter and 130 mm long, filled with a mixture consisting of Ne + 2% Ar at 500 mm Hg. The value of V_s was 700 volts and the applied voltage was 750 volts. The lower working limit under these conditions was about 0.1 r/hr. Fig.4 shows the change in the anode voltages ΔV as a function of the γ-ray intensity (r/hr) for a counter 26 mm in diameter and filled with helium,

20680

S/120/61/000/001/014/062
E032/E114

A Gas Discharge Gamma-Ray Detector With a Logarithmic Sensitivity

argon and krypton respectively (pressure = 300 mm Hg). With a suitable design, a range of 0.01 to 10^6 r/hr may be covered.
Acknowledgements are expressed to Yu.N. Sachkov for discussing the method of measurement, and to V.N. Korneyeva for assistance in the experiments. V.G. Khrushchev, K.A. Trukhanov and A.D. Turkin are thanked for laboratory facilities provided.
There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 1, 1960

Card 4/6

Tolchenov, Yu.M.

81983

S/120/60/000/03/010/055
E032/E514

21.5300

AUTHOR: Tolchenov, Yu. M.

TITLE: Effect of Gamma Radiation Fields on the Gas Amplification Coefficient in a Proportional Counter

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 3, pp 38-41

ABSTRACT: The mechanism of the effect of a gamma radiation background on the gas amplification coefficient in proportional counters is discussed. It is shown that the presence of a background gives rise to an additional current in the counter which tends to reduce the electrical field near the wire and thus reduces the gas amplification coefficient. A relation is derived connecting the gas amplification coefficient at given gamma ray background intensity with the gas amplification in the absence of gamma radiation, the counter parameters, and the working conditions. Proportional counters designed for work in a strong gamma radiation background should have a small-radius cathode and the working gas should have a low atomic number and should be at a low

Card 1/3

81983
S/120/60/000/03/010/055
E032/E514

Effect of Gamma Radiation Fields on the Gas Amplification Coefficient in a Proportional Counter

pressure. The counters considered have cylindrical geometry, the cathode and the anode being coaxial. The theoretical calculation was found to be in good agreement with experimental tests on proportional counters having nickel cathodes 20, 30, 40 and 60 mm in diameter, and tungsten wires 0.1 mm in diameter. An α-source was placed inside the counter and the background of gamma rays was produced by a cobalt-60 specimen having an activity of 8 Ra gram-equivalents. Spectroscopically pure argon was chosen as the working gas. For gas amplification coefficients less than 500, the dependence of the gas amplification coefficient on the applied voltage is exponential. The relation between the gas amplification coefficient K in the presence of a background and K_0, i.e. the gas amplification coefficient in the absence of a background, is given by Eq (8) where α and β are constants. V_0 is the applied voltage, A and a are the radii of the cathode

Card 2/3

S/120/60/000/03/010/055
E032/E514

Effect of Gamma Radiation Fields on the Gas Amplification Coefficient in a Proportional Counter

and the anode, I_γ is the background gamma ray intensity, p is the pressure, μ_0 is the ionic mobility at NTP, b is a coefficient which depends on the material of the cathode and the energy of the gamma rays, and η is a coefficient characteristic of the gas employed. The formula is in good agreement with experiment. It is found experimentally that in all cases the presence of a gamma background reduces the gas amplification coefficient. The reduction depends very strongly on the counter parameters and the working conditions. With cathode radii of 30 and 20 mm, the reduction in the gas amplification coefficient is 50 and 25% respectively at a gamma ray intensity of 20 r/hr (Fig 1). With a cathode radius of 10 mm the reduction in the gas amplification coefficient does not exceed 10% up to gamma ray intensities of 200 r/hr. There are 4 figures and 10 references, 1 of which is Soviet and 9 English.

SUBMITTED: May 18, 1959
Card 3/3

05436
SOV/120-59-3-7/46

AUTHOR: Tolchenov, Yu. M.

TITLE: The Form of the Electric Field in Corona Counters (Forma elektricheskogo polya v koronnykh schetchikakh)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1959, Nr 3, pp 40-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The corona counter described in the previous paper is a gas discharge system with a non-uniform electric field such that a positive corona can exist in it. Counters of this kind are usually filled with electropositive gases such as neon, argon or their mixtures. In many cases, for example in the calculation of the gas amplification coefficient or the determination of the pulse shape, the form of the electric field in the counter must be known. In counters having a coaxial cylindrical geometry and filled with inert gases the form of the electric field can easily be found in the first approximation. The final result of the calculations is simple in form and may be used in practical calculations. In the derivation of the final formula, the distorting effect of the positive space charge is taken into account. It is assumed that the effect of the

Card 1/5

The Form of the Electric Field in Corona Counters

negative space charge may be neglected because of the high mobility of the free electrons and the limited space in which they are formed. The electric field E in the counter is calculated in the form of the sum given by Eq (1), where

E_o is the field undistorted by the space charge,

E_ρ is the field due to the space charge,

E_a is the field due to the charges induced in the electrodes.

The undistorted field (without the space charge) in the case of coaxial cylindrical geometry has the usual form given by Eq (2), where

r is the distance of the point under consideration from the axis of the counter,

A, a are the radii of the cathode and the wire respectively,

V is the potential difference between the electrodes.

The field due to the space charge E_ρ is obtained by solving the Poisson equation, Eq (3), where u_ρ is the potential due to the space charge. The final expression

Card 2/5

The Form of the Electric Field in Corona Counters

for the field due to the space charge is given by Eq (6) where $\Delta V = V - V_s$ and V_s is the potential corresponding to the beginning of the discharge. The field due to the induced charges is given by Eq (8). The final expression, which is the sum of the above three effects, is given by Eq (9) in which terms of the order of a^2/A^2 are neglected in comparison with unity in Eq (8). The term a^2 in Eq (6) is also neglected. Combining the first two terms on the right-hand side of Eq (9) one finally has Eq (10). Analysis of Eqs (9) and (10) leads to the following conclusions:

1) The field intensity at the surface of the wire is independent of the overvoltage ΔV and has the constant magnitude E_s, i.e. the intensity of the field at the wire at the instant when the discharge begins.

2) The field intensity in the outer region of the corona increases with overvoltage and the greatest increase in the field takes place near the cathode.

Card 3/5 3) The components E_r and E_a depend only on the

The Form of the Electric Field in Corona Counters

overvoltage ΔV and the geometry of the counter but are independent of the kind of gas used and its pressure. For given overvoltage the relative distortion of the field is greater the greater the potential V_s. Fig 1 shows a plot of the three components as a function of distance. Curve I is a plot of E_o; Curve II is a plot of the field due to the positive space charge E_ρ; Curve III is a plot of the field due to the induced negative charges E_a; Curve IV is a plot of the resultant field E. These curves were calculated for a counter for which the cathode is 30 mm diameter and the wire 1 mm diameter (V_s = 600 V and ΔV = 300 V). The direct experimental verification of Eq (10) is very difficult since the usual probe method cannot be easily used in the corona (Ref 5). A partial verification may be carried out by measuring the transit times of ions through the counter and comparing them with the quantities calculated using Eq (10). The ion transit times T_i are given by Eq (12) where the equation of motion of the ions is given by dr/dt = kE. Experiments have shown that

The Form of the Electric Field in Corona Counters

the empirical values of the mobility are in good agreement with those calculated using Eq (12).

Acknowledgments are made to V. N. Korneyeva for help with the experiments.

There are 3 figures and 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet (1 translation from English) and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1958

TOLSHENOVA, G.A.; FIGURINA, T.I.

Histological examination of the brain following the extirpation of the cerebral cortex in dogs. Nauch.soob. Inst.fiziol. AN SSSR no.3:153-157 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy fiziologii vnutrennikh analizatorov (zav. - E.Sh.Ayrapet'yants) Instituta fiziologii imeni Pavlova AN SSSR.

ROGACHEVSKIY, V.S.; TOLCHEV, P.F.

How we reduced the costs of shelterbelt afforestation. Put' i put. khoz. no.3:35 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Starshiy inzhener otdela zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy, g. Ordzhonikidze (for Rogachevskiy). 2.Nachal'nik Proizvodstvennogo uchastka, Georgiyevskaya distantsiya zashchitnykh lesonasazhdeniy g. Ordzhonikidze (for Tolchev).
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

TOLKACHEVA, Ye.N.; GANASSI, Ye.E.

Symposium on the mechanisms of action of protective substances. Radiobiologiia 3 no.3:483-485 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

TOLCHEYEV, A.F. (Dnepropetrovsk).

A case of osteosynthesis with metal pin in pathological fracture of the femur due to hematogenic osteomyelitis. Ortop.travm. i protez. 19 no.5:72-73 S-O '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(OSTEOMYELITIS, compl.
femur fract. in hematogenic osteomyelitis, osteosynthesis with metal pin (Rus))
(FEMUR, fract.
caused by hematogenic osteomyelitis, osteosynthesis with metal pin (Rus))

TOLCHEYEV, A.F. (Dnepropetrovsk, ul.40 let Oktyabrya, d.2a, kv.51)

Late result following choledochoduodenostomy for a persistent nonhealing biliary fistula. Nov. khir. arkh. no.1:114-115 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 15:2)

(FISTULA) (DUODENUM--SURGERY) (BILE DUCTS--SURGERY)

ARTEMENKO, A.K.; MALYUGIN, T.T. [Maliuhin, T.T.]; TOLCHEYEV, B.P. [Tolcheiev, B.P.]; TYUKOV, S.Yu.; SHLYAKHANOV, L.D.; SOLDATOV, A.G., red.; TOKAR, L.O., red.; DEREV'YANKO, G.S., tekhn.red.

[Forestry and shelterbelt afforestation] Lisivnytstvo i polezakhysne lisorozvedennia. Za red. A.N. Soldatova. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo sil's'kohospodars'koi lit-ry URSR, 1956. 359 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Windbreaks, shelterbelts, etc.)

TOLCHEYEV, B.P.

Ukrainian scientific and technical conference. Bum.i der.prom. no.4:53-54 O-D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Ukraine--Lumbering)

TOLCHEYEV, Boris Pavlovich; GUSHCHIN, I.I., red.; ICFINOVA, TS.B., red.izd-va; PARAKHINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Forestry in the People's Republic of Albania] Lesnoe khoziaistvo Narodnoi Respubliki Albanii. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 38 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Albania--Forests and forestry)

TOLCHNYEV, F.

Do not only submit an idea but carry it out too. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.20:41-42 O '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Profsoyuznyy organizator grupp Lipetskogo traktornogo zavoda.
(Lipetsk--Tractor industry--Technological innovations)

RACHEYEV, K.I., insh.

Hydraulic resistance of vinyl plastic pipes. Trudy MIIT no.176:59-60 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

TOLCHEYEV, T.M., inzh.

Self-assembling gantry crane with a capacity of 8 t. Mont.i spets.rab.v stroi. 22 no.3:21-22 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Glavtekhmontazh Minstroya RSFSR.
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

TOLCHEYEV, T.M., inzh.

Develop the mechanization of assembling operations on construction sites. Bezop.truda v prom. 3 no.10:21-22 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Chemical plants)

GRUZINOV, Yevgraf Vladimirovich; RYABKOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; TOLCHEYEV, Tikhon Mikhaylovich; LYTKINA, L.S., red.izd-va; PEREVALYUK, M.V., red.izd-va; MIKHEYEVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of the processing equipment of chemical plants] Montazh tekhnologicheskogo oborudovaniia khimicheskikh zavodov. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 231 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Chemical plants--Equipment and supplies)

TOLCHEEVA, V I.

62
3

Adaptive changes in respiratory function of erythrocytes in asphyxia of newly born. V. V. Koval'skil, Yu. I. Raetskaya, V. I. Tolcheeva, and Z. S. Chulkova (Sci. Research Inst. Obstet. and Gynecol., Ministry of Health U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 41, 401-9(1955).—It was shown that K ions, in raising the hydration activity of carbonic anhydrase, lowers the O-binding ability of hemoglobin, while Mg ions have a reverse ability. These results are confirmed by expts. on the action of metallic salts on dialyzed specimens of hemoglobin. At low pressure of O Mg raises the O-fixing ability of hemoglobin by 12–18%. Under conditions of asphyxia of newly born the high activity of Mg may be regarded as an adaptive function tending to improve gas metabolism. G. M. Kosichkoff

TOLCHEYEVA, V.I.

Use of albothyl in trichomonal vaginitis and associated erosions of the cervix uteri. Sov. med. 27 no.2:124-125 F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Poliklinicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - kand. med. nauk V.N. Shishkova) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - prof. O.V. Makeyeva) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

TOLCHIN, V. (g.Perm')

Four-speed electric drive of a radio-phonograph. Radio no.4: 43-45 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Phonograph)

ROYTER, V.A.; KORNIYCHUK, G.P.; LEPERSON, M.G., [deceased]; STUKANOVS'KA, N.O.; TOLCHINA, B.I.

Method of diaphragms for studying porous catalysts and kinetics of reactions occuring on them. Dop. AN URSR no.2:41-47 '49. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut fizichnoi khimii im. L.V. Pisarzhevs'kogo AN URSR. Predstaviv diysniy chlen AN URSR O.I. Brods'kiy.
(Catalysts)

TOLCHINA, B. I.; ROYTER, V. A.; KORNEYCHUK, G. P.; LEPERSON, M. G.; STUKANOVSKAYA, N. A.

"Experimental Investigations of Macrokinetic Phenomena on Porous Catalysts," Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol 24, No 4, 1950.
Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. Pisarzhevskiy, Kiev. AS Ukrainian USSR.

Digest, W-15604, 4 Dec 50

TOLCHINA, B. I.

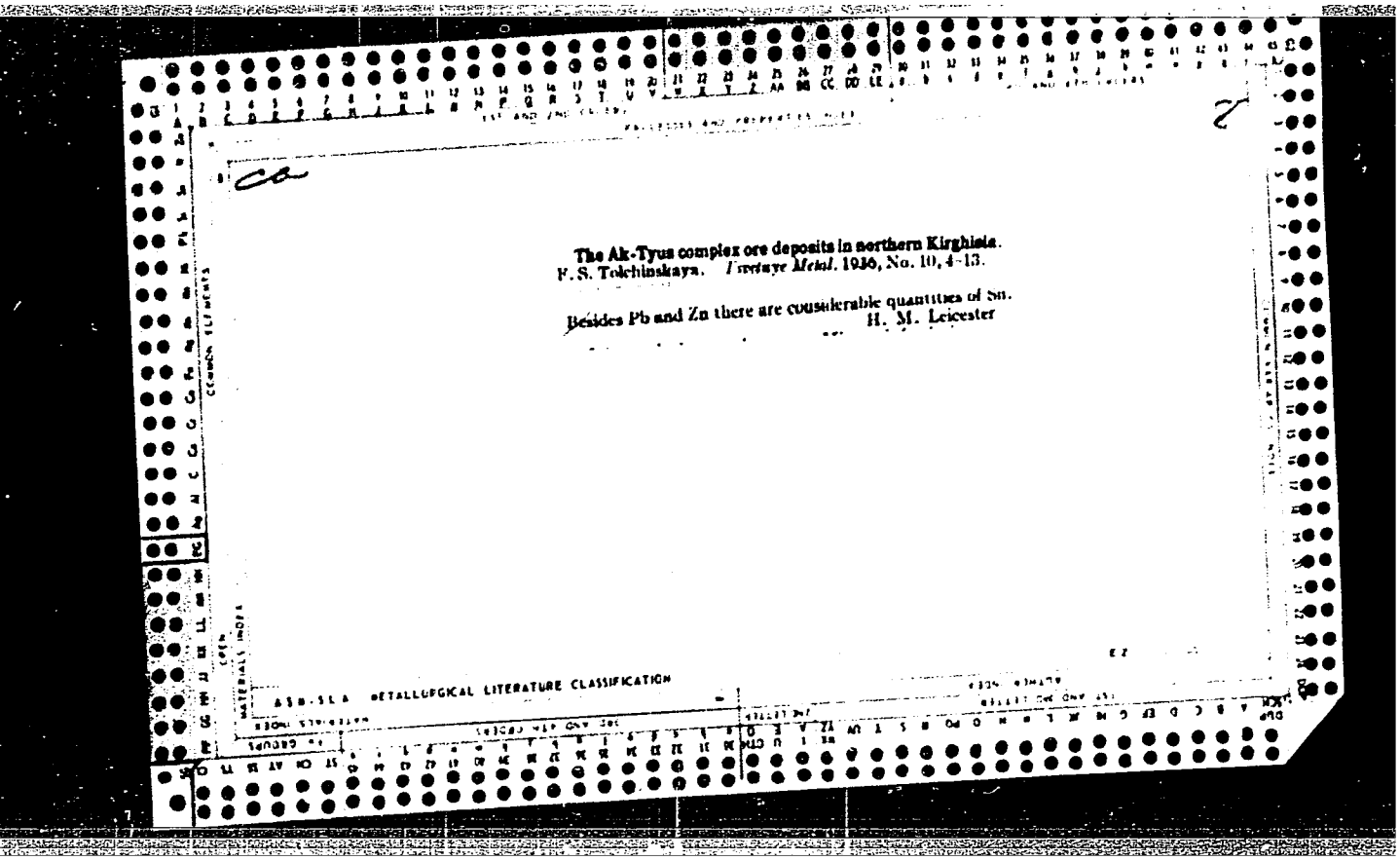
V. A. Royter, G. P. Korneychuk, M. G. Leperson, N. A. Stukanovskaya and B. I. Tolchina., Academy of Sciences Ukrainian USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. V. P Pisarzhevskiy, Kiev

"Experimental Investigations of Macrokinetic Phenomena on Porous Catalysts" (Zhurnal Fizicheskoy Khimii, Vol. XXIV, No. 4, 1950

The material presented in this article is of importance from the point of view of the theory of catalysts and of kinetics of combustion. Aside from the purely theoretical significance of the investigations reported upon the results and techniques in question are of practical interest, because acetylene may be used as a fuel, and may be set off in the presence of oxygen by means of a solid catalyst such as manganese dioxide in some appliance where the combustion of the first gas furnished the driving power.

(Digested translation available)

TOLCHINA, B. I.
V. A. ROITER, ZhFKh, 24, 459-67(1950)



The Ak-Tyus complex ore deposits in northern Kirghizia.
F. S. Tolchinskaya. *Tsvetnye Metal.* 1936, No. 10, 4–13.

Besides Pb and Zn there are considerable quantities of Sn.
H. M. Leicester

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

YERMOLAYEV, K.F.; TOLCHINSKAYA, F.S.

Improving mining geology. Razved. i okh. nedr 26 no.6:23-25 Je '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Altayskiy gornometallurgicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (for Yermolayev). 2. Leninogorskiy polimetallicheskiy kombinat (for Tolchinskaya).
(Mining geology)

TOLCHINSKAYA, F.S.; SHISHKOV, P.A.

Calculation of losses and impoverishment of mines in the Leninogorsk complex metal combine. Trudy Alt.GMNII AN Kazakh.SSR 12:118-129 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Altai Mountains--Mining engineering)

IL'INSKAYA, L.A.; TOLCHINSKAYA, G.Ya.; YERUSALIMCHIK, G.L.

Characteristics of antidiphtheria immunity in children in Leningrad. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 33 no.5:6-10 My '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Iz Leningradskogo instituta imeni Pastera, sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Dzerzhinskogo rayona i Bol'nitsiy imeni Botkina.
(LENINGRAD--DIPHTHERIA)

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. T
The Thyroid Gland.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102007.

Author : Gerasimova, Ye. K.; Tolchinskaya, N. S.
Inst : Scientific Research Institute for Maternal and Child Welfare, KazSSR.
Title : The Influence of Endemic Goiter on the Menstrual and Childbearing Functions of Women.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot. N.-i. in-t okhrany materinstva i detstva, KazSSR, 1956(1957), vyp. 2, 61-67.

Abstract: Approximately in 40% of women with endemic goiter, disorders of the menstrual cycle are noted, independent of the goiter size. In the 1st half of pregnancy, toxemias of pregnancy are noted in 45% of women. Especially severe was the course of this

Card 1/2

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. T
The Thyroid Gland.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 22, 1958, 102007.

Abstract: complication in thyreotoxicosis. Establishing an influence of goiter on the childbearing function, labor and puerperium was unsuccessful.

Card 2/2

TOLCHINSKAYA, R.

Tolchinskaya, R. - "Free bone autotransplantation and tendon-muscle transplatation in firearm pseudarthrosis of the shoulder, accompanied by unavoidable injury to the radical nerve", Sbornik rabot Studench. nauch. o-va Kha'k. med. in-ta, No. 8, 1949, p. 104-06.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; PRILEZHAYEVA, Ye.N.; TSYMBAL, L.V.; TOLCHINSKAYA, R.Ya.; STAROVA, N.G.

Sulfones and sulfoxides. Part 3: Comparative reactivity of α,β-unsaturated sulfoxides and sulfones to nucleophilic reagents. Zh. ob. khim. 31 no.8:2496-2503 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Sulfoxide) (Sulfone)